

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 for the
 Western District of Texas

United States of America

v.

(1) Christopher John Pettit

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Case No. SA:22-CR-653-OLG

DETENTION ORDER

Part I - Eligibility for Detention

Upon motion of:

- the Government, in a case involving an enumerated offense, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or
- the Government or Court, in a case involving a serious flight risk, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2)(A), or
- the Government or Court, in a case involving serious obstruction risk, 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2)(B),

the Court held a detention hearing and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.

Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)

- A. **Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (*narcotics, firearm, other offenses*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed an offense:
 - (1) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the **Controlled Substances Act** (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the **Controlled Substances Import and Export Act** (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
 - (2) under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c) (**firearm**), 956(a) (**violent foreign conspiracy**), or 2332b (**terrorism**);
 - (3) listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) (**terrorism-related offenses**) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
 - (4) under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597 (**slavery and human trafficking**) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
 - (5) involving a **minor victim** under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
- B. **Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (*prior pretrial release violator*):** There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:
 - (1) the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
 - (a) a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; or
 - (b) an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; or

- (c) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); or
- (d) any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; or
- (e) any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves:
 - (i) a minor victim; (ii) the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921); (iii) any other dangerous weapon; or (iv) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; *and*
- (2) the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed; *and*
- (3) the prior conviction described in paragraph (2) involves an offense committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; *and*
- (4) a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.

C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above

- The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is ordered on that basis. (*Part III need not be completed.*)

OR

- The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.

Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention

After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because:

Flight Risk: The government proved by a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

and/or

Dangerousness: The government proved by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.

In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:

- Nature of offense (drugs, violence, firearm, explosive, child sex trafficking, minor victim, terrorism)
- Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
- Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong (least important factor)
- History of violence or use of weapons
- Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement or escape
- Prior criminal history
- Prior failure(s) to appear in court as ordered
- On probation, parole, or supervision during the current offense/arrest
- Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release
- Lack of stable residence in this district
- Lack of legal status in the United States, or subject to removal/deportation after incarceration
- Lack of significant family ties to this district
- Significant family or other ties outside the United States
- Lack of significant community ties to this district
- Lack of stable employment in this district
- Lack of financially responsible sureties
- Prior dishonest conduct, false statements, or fraud
- Use of alias(es) or false documents
- History of alcohol or substance abuse
- Lack of financial ties to this district
- Unstable mental condition

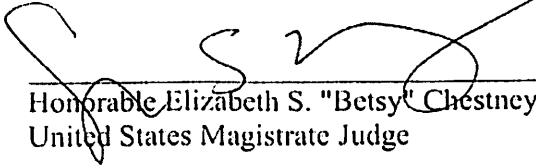
OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

Detention is warranted for all the reasons noted above and stated on the record during the hearing. The investigating agent testified that Defendant, through his law firm, operated a Ponzi scheme that defrauded sixty or more people and involved several million dollars. The trustee for Defendant's estates in bankruptcy also testified about Defendant continuing to engage in the scheme up until the time of his bankruptcy, and that in the bankruptcy, that he failed to disclose assets and continued to make forbidden purchases and transactions, and that he attempted to influence witnesses into providing false testimony to the bankruptcy court. Defendant's behavior led the bankruptcy judge to hold Defendant in contempt, and he spent three months in jail. Defendant has lost his law license and his homes and currently does not have a home. Given Defendant's lengthy history of dishonest, surreptitious behavior, his demonstrated willingness to flout court rules and attempt to interfere in the legal process, and the fact that certain accounts and assets are not all accounted for, the Government has met its burden to prove Defendant poses risk of danger and non-appearance.

Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Date: 12/13/22



Honorable Elizabeth S. "Betsy" Chestney
United States Magistrate Judge